

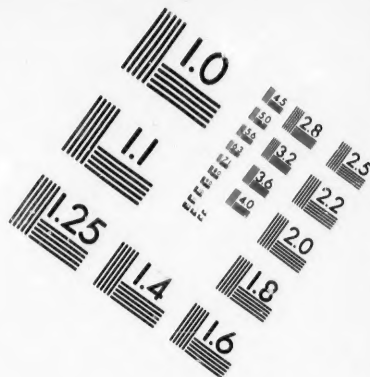
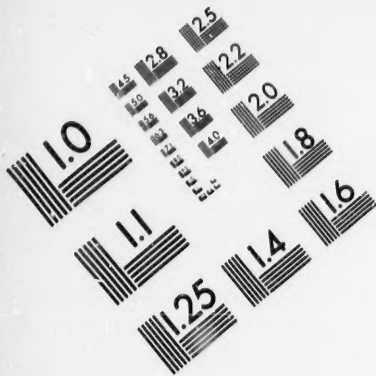
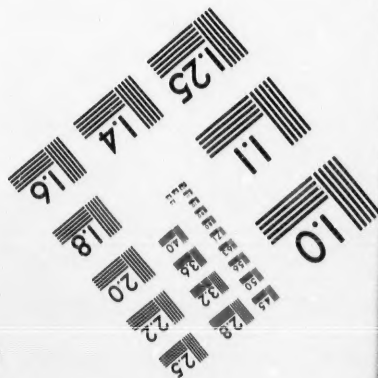
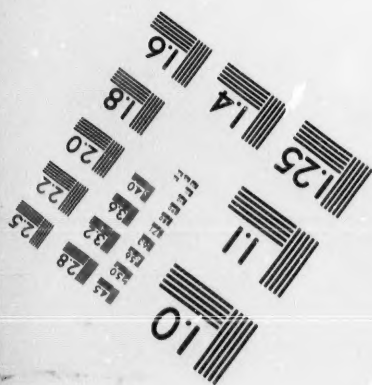
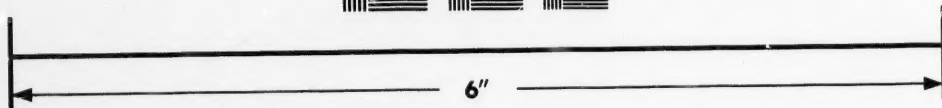
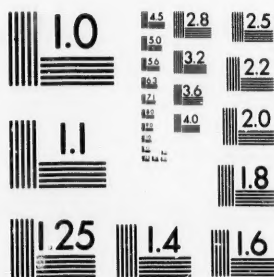


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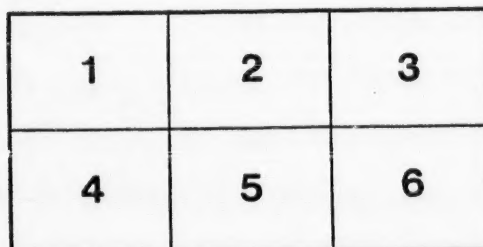
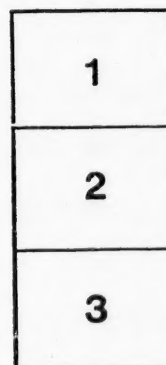
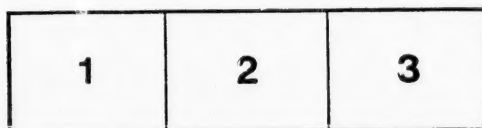
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THE
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— AND —
FARRIER.



Published by
L. B. CRANDELL.

HAMILTON, ONT.:
W. BROWN & CO., STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
KING STREET.

HORSEMAN'S GUIDE

BY J. A. R. H. R.



ALBION, N. Y.

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PREFACE.

THE writer of this little work, entitled *The Horseman's Guide and Farrier*, considers it one of the best systems by which to handle wild and vicious horses that has ever been introduced into Canada or the United States, and has so been acknowledged by all that have had the pleasure of seeing the system practically illustrated by the introduction of the most vicious horses that Canada and the States could produce; and having a familiar acquaintance with the wish of all lovers of this noble animal—the horse—to bring the system before the public in printed form, so that all may be benefited by its perusal.



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THE HORSEMAN'S GUIDE AND FARRIER.

The First Step to be taken with a Colt.

Go to the pasture and walk around the whole herd quietly, and at such a distance as not to cause them to scare and run; then drive them very slowly, and if they stick up their heads and run, wait until they become quiet, so as not to frighten them; then quietly pass around them again, and gently drive them in the direction you want to go. Do not flourish your arms, or halloo, but quietly follow them, leaving the direction free for them that you wish them to take; thus, taking advantage of their ignorance, you will be able to get them into the barn-yard very easily. If colts have always run in the pasture uncared for, as many do, there is no reason why they should not be as wild as the deer, and require the same gentle treatment. If you want to get them without trouble—for the horse in his natural state is as wild as any of the undomesticated animals, though more easily tamed—the next step will be to drive them from the yard into the barn, not into the stable, but

on to the barn floor. This should be done as quickly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion. The best way to do this is to lead a gentle horse into the barn first and hitch him then quickly walk round the colt, or colts, as may be, and gently drive them in the direction of the door; seeing the horse in the barn, they go in without further trouble. The next step is to remove the quiet horse, and shut the door. This is the colt's first idea of confinement, hardly knowing how he got into such a place, nor how to get out of it; so he must take it as quietly as possible. See that everything is so arranged that he cannot jump over, or crawl under; also, a clean floor.

Everything is now properly arranged for the colt to receive his first lesson. And how is it to be accomplished. Some individual, unacquainted with a correct system of handling wild and vicious horses, would say the plan we adopt by which to halter and lead quietly wild horses, would so frighten them it would prove a failure. But quite the reverse. Prepare yourself with a good spring-top whip, with long switch. Step into the barn, close the door. All is now safe. You are alone with the colt, nothing to attract his attention but yourself. Stand quietly for a few moments, and he will eye you closely; then take your whip in right hand; give it a sharp crack; at the same time approach the colt so the distance from him is the length of the whip, and give him some sharp cuts around the hind legs, and under the flanks: never strike him forward of his quarters. After applying your whip in

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such a manner for about one minute, then take your whip in your left hand; at the same time hold out your right, and gently approach him, saying, "Ho! boy;" but in approaching him, if he turns and runs from you, again apply your whip sharply; then again approach him, saying "Ho! boy." In operating in that manner for about five minutes he dare not turn his quarters, but will stand and face you, and you can lay your hand upon his neck, pat and caress him. In doing so you gain his confidence, and when he follows you he comes for protection; but when he turns to leave you he is sure he will get punished. By using the whip in this manner for twenty minutes, he will follow you around the barn the same as a pet dog, keeping his head close by your side.

This exercise was fully illustrated by Mr. Jonathan Smith, of Virginia, which is thus described by S. W. Cole. A vicious mare was given him to tame, which it was said he could not manage unless he dealt with the devil, for she was a wild, skittish young thing, high tempered, and disposed to kick and bite. He ordered her into a barn, and then entered and fastened the door. Before she had time to survey him, he was giving her the lash smartly. Around she went, kicking and jumping; no rest was given; the sweat flowed, and she slackened in her movements. When she approached him he slackened his whip, held out his hand, and said, "Come along;" again she was off, and the lash applied. This was repeated several times before she would advance, and

when she moved toward him he approached, and patted her; and as he moved away and said, "Come along," she followed. In a moment she darted off; he applied the lash smartly; she stopped, trembled, and approached him. He patted her neck, and said, "Come along," and she followed him several times around the barn; when he lagged she was away, and the whip applied. After that she would not remain two feet from him. He ordered the door to be opened and the mare followed close to him through the crowd, and back to the stable. This shows and proves clearly, the first step, and only correct way of forming an acquaintance with wild and vicious horses.

How to Halter-Break a Colt.

Your colt is now brought up by the use of the whip, and follows close by your side. The next step is to teach him to lead with a halter; this can be accomplished in ten minutes by the use of a cord.

Procure a cord about fifteen feet in length, and one half inch in diameter, made of cotton or hemp; cotton is preferable. Make a knot fast in one end; at the other make a loop of sufficient size to slip your hand through. Your cord is now ready. Take the end that has the single knot, place it around the horse's neck, just back of the head, and get the exact size; tie a loop, then place it around the neck, and make it fast—in the same manner you would tie a cord around your cattle's horns to make them fast in

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the stable. After which take hold of your cord one foot below your horse's neck, pass it through between the neck and cord that is fastened around his neck; bring it forward, and loop it into his mouth, now, take your hand into the loop at the other end of the cord, and you can control him as you please. Step back from your horse; do not get forward or back of him, but stand on one side, about opposite to the shoulder; at the same time give him a sudden convulsive jerk, and then let your cord hang loose. If he should prance and jump to the opposite side of you, give him another jerk the same as before. Do not pull your cord, thinking to drag him after you by steady pulling, but give him a few convulsive jerks, after which let your cord slacken; and by exercising him in that manner for ten or fifteen minutes, he will very promptly step up to your side, no matter in what direction you may turn. Remove your cord, buckle on your halter, and you can lead him quietly just where you like.

Handling the Colt's Feet.

We consider it the duty of every one that raises a colt to prepare it for the smith, before he takes it to the shop to get it shod, for many valuable colts have been made almost worthless through this neglect. There are few horses that may not be gradually rendered manageable for this purpose. By mildness and firmness, they will soon learn that no harm is meant, and they will not forget their usual habit of obedience;

but if the remembrance of corporal punishment is connected with shoeing they will be more or less fidgity, and sometimes very dangerous. We wish it was a law in every smith-shop that no man should be permitted to strike a horse, much less to twitch or gag him, without the owner's consent, and that a young horse should never be struck or twitched. The plan that we adopt to handle the feet is very simple, and not less effectual. By adopting this plan your colt can, in a few moments, be taught to stand perfectly still to be shod: as soon as you get your colt thoroughly broken to the halter, get a strap, or a piece of webbing, eighteen feet in length; now tie one end of the strap, or webbing, around the colt's neck, just where the collar comes; work it well back to the shoulder; you are now standing at the left side of the colt, do not be in a hurry, work handy, and carefully, be very uniform in your words and actions; now take the other end of your strap, gently pass it back between the forward legs, bring it through to the left side; now lay it over his back, with your right hand under his chest you can draw it through again to the left side; now place the end up into the loop around the neck—you will now find your strap crossed just back of the left forearm—gently raise the left foot, and lay it into the strap that comes between the legs—the outside strap is wound around the ancle; now take the end that is passed through the loop around the neck in your right hand, your left holding the colt by the head; you will see that you have the foot secure, with no possible chance to injure

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himself in the least, as the whole strain comes over the back, and around the neck; let the colt stand until he attempts to free the foot, but if you hold him firm he will soon find it useless, and give up and yield his foot to you; the moment that he yields, and not till then, relieve him.— You have now fully convinced him that you are not going to hurt him, and that he cannot get his foot from you—you will have no more trouble with that foot. Now try the right foot in the same manner; handle each one thoroughly; remember that it is as necessary to handle the fore feet as the hind ones, for a horse that is vicious to shoe forward is more dangerous than one that is bad behind. Now handle the hind feet. Have the strap around the neck, and between the fore legs, as before, and carry it back through the hind legs, around the near hind leg below the fetlock, and bring forward through the loop around the neck; take the colt by the head with your left hand, and the strap in your right, pull back on the strap, which will cause the foot to be drawn forward; this the colt will resist by kicking, but draw tight on the strap, and hold him firmly by the head, he will soon find resistance useless, and will let you handle it as you wish. Now step to the right side of your colt, and proceed as on the left; remember that you must be firm, yet kind, and ever willing to submit to him when he does to you, but never let him know his strength compared with your own, and never let him know that he is the strongest. By faithfully pursuing this plan, as explained and demonstrated, I am confident

that you will meet with the most favorable results. Remember that you must be particular, and persevering.

To Ride a Colt.

You have gained the confidence of your colt, by the use of the whip, now be very careful that you do not betray it, for if very wild he will be very suspicious, and watch every move, therefore it is very important that you are uniform in all your words and acts. The old fashion plan of riding the colt, we think, very wrong. We well remember of attempting to ride a colt under the directions of an experienced horseman. We were placed upon the colt's back while he was rearing and plunging, and the next moment found ourself standing on our head in the snow some three rods from the colt, and after making several useless attempts to mount him, gave it up as a bad job, while by adopting our present plan, in a few moments the colt can be ridden with perfect safety, just where we wish to go, and if this plan is faithfully pursued we are sure that any colt can be mounted, and rode, in a few moments without incurring the risk of being pitched upon your head, and learning your colt a bad habit that will be dangerous, as well as very unpleasant. We say this with great confidence, for during nine years experience with the wildest that could be produced it has never failed in a single case. Before you attempt to mount a colt it is very important that you teach him the word *whoa*, which we claim

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to be the most important word in horsemanship, and if you wish your horse to learn and obey a word you must first learn him the meaning of that word, and then only make use of it when you want him to stop. Never use the word *whoa* to call your horse's attention in the stable, as many persons do, such as "*whoa, get over; whoa, back; whoa, come here,*" etc., until the horse gets completely confused with the word, and cannot comprehend your meaning. Hence the necessity of being uniform in word and act. In fact, if you wish your horse to understand and obey you, you must always be honest with him—never tell him what you do not mean—never deceive him under any circumstances, but gain his confidence, and never betray it. We would just as soon think of betraying the confidence of our brother man as the horse we are training. In teaching your horse the word *whoa* take a strap, six or eight feet in length, lay it across his back to the right side, fasten to the ancle of the right foot, holding the strap in your right hand, the left on the halter, or bridle; now lead the colt a few steps, and say *whoa*, at the same time pull on the strap, which will throw him on three legs, and suddenly bring him to a stop, and in a very short time teach him that the word *whoa* means for him to stop. After educating your colt thoroughly in this manner, then attempt to mount him by placing your right knee to his side, just back of the foreward forearm, and draw yourself gradually to his back; if he should attempt to move pull on the strap, using the word *whoa*, and he will soon think more of his

foot than of you, for he cannot think of both at the same time, as it is impossible for a horse to think of two things at once. You must now be very careful; do not try to work fast, and do not be in a hurry, for you will frighten him with your quick, hasty moves. If you will work slowly for five minutes you will be on his back, and he will show no disposition to dismount you. We feel confident in your success, for we have never failed in mounting the worst that could be brought, in half that time. Move slow and careful, until you get your right leg over his back, and in the same gentle manner get into an upright position. You now have your bridle reins in your left hand, the strap in your right which is attached to the foot, and if he attempts to make a wrong move the word *whoa*, and a pull at the strap, will make all right. Bear in mind, however, that there is a great difference in the temper and intelligence of colts, some being quick to learn, while others are very stupid. Remember that the more dull and stupid the subject, the more need of patience and perseverance, always bearing in mind that you are a man, and are dealing with a dumb brute—that if you are not capable of controlling yourself you certainly are not capable of controlling a dumb brute. Your colt will now allow you to mount and dismount, at pleasure. You cannot expect him to be handy to the rein until after he is properly bitted, which is the next step with the colt.

To Bit a Colt.

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carry his head and neck gracefully. To effect a graceful carriage of the horse's head and neck, various apparatus have been devised—one of which is the common old-fashioned biting harness, and we must say we are bitterly opposed to its use. The practice which has been adopted by most farmers, of placing the biting harness on the horse, and buckling up his head as high as they well can—also, drawing the side straps very short, and then turning him out in a pasture field, is not only cruel, but it gives a very ungraceful stiffness to the horse's neck. How often has it been the case where horses turned out in such a position have reared and thrown themselves upon the ground, struck the head upon a log, stone, or some hard substance, and lost their life? In the first place, put your cord around your horse's neck, and into the mouth, just as recommended for halter-breaking. Lead your horse out of the stable; let your cord be about fifteen feet in length; take your whip in right hand; touch him lightly on the quarters with the whip, and occasionally give him a sudden jerk with the cord, but in doing so, if he should attempt to approach you, wave your whip to keep him the proper distance; and as often as he drops his head give him a sudden pull with your cord, which will cause him to keep his head in a proper position. Give him a lesson of this kind about fifteen minutes each day for three or four days, after which get prepared a heavy surcingle. This is placed around your horse with a crotch made the same as the end of a common saw-buck; this is fastened, and placed

on the top of the surcingle, and riveted fast, leaving the top ends about two feet above the horse's back, with inch buckle attached. Your bridle is now put on with open reins, the end of each fastened to the buckles above. Have no side reins, but lead him out with your cord as before. When he attempts to crowd on the bit, a little jerk will put him in the right position. When the horse has become somewhat used to the bit, you should buckle the stays a little shorter, and let him wear it so for a short time; he will very soon find out that he cannot lower his head, and as his mouth will be rather tender he will naturally raise his head to take off the pressure of the bit from his mouth. You thus give voluntary exercise to the muscles of the neck, and in a short time it becomes natural and easy for the horse to carry his head well up. Every time you put on the biting you can shorten your straps a little, until he carries his head in the right position.

Learning a Colt to Back.

Learning the colt to back is the next operation, and is a matter of great importance, as the future value of your colt depends upon his being thoroughly broken. It should be commenced while biting the colt; and before you ever attempt to harness you should teach him to back promptly at the word, in the following manner: Have on biting bridle, stand in front and a little to the left of your colt, your left hand on the bridle, in your right a light spring top whip;

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now give a quick pull on the bridle, at the same moment a light blow on the nose with your whip and say, "back, sir;" ease up on the bridle, your whip at your side, patting and caressing on the neck with your right hand; in a few moments try it again. By repeating this a few times he will learn what you mean by saying "back sir." He is now ready to harness.

Harnessing the Colt.

Put on your harness carefully, which should be strong in every respect, and well fitted to your colt; lead him around for a short time, until he becomes familiar with the harness, then check him quite loosely at first. Take your webbing, or the strap, which you have used to handle his feet, attach one end to the ankle of the right forward foot, carrying it back through between the bellyband of your harness and the colt. Now take your reins from the pad, and, you have three reins, two to his head and one to his foot. Now drive him about a short time; when you want him to stop, use the word *whoa*, and take his foot. Now place the web or strap between his hind legs, touching him gently on each leg, if he should attempt to jump, or kick, say *whoa*, pull on the foot strap, then gently approach him, pat and caress, to let him know that you are with him, and that he has done right in stopping. Continue this until he will start and stop at the word back; come to the right or left as the reins indicate. He is now prepared for the wagon. Do not be tempted

under any circumstances to use an old rotten harness, or to hitch your colt to an old rotten rattling wagon, liable to give way on the first move of the colt. Many valuable colts have been so frightened through such carelessness as to become almost useless.

Make everything safe and sure, as safety and certainty should be your motto.

Before you hitch your colt into the shafts, lead him around the wagon or sleigh, and let him examine every part of it; then back him into the shafts; stand on the left hand of your colt; have the strap, or webbing, attached to the right fore foot, and over the back, holding it constantly in your hand; now, gently lift the shafts, and make him fast; if he should attempt to move the word whoa, and the use of the foot strap will quiet him; now step to the right side, take the foot strap, pass one end over the belly band of the harness, and carry it back on the right side to the wagon, over the hold back strap, using that as a third rein in your hand. You see now that you are all safe. If he attempts to run, pull upon this strap, which instantly throws him on three legs, therefore is obliged to stop; if he attempts to run back, the same remedy stops him; if he attempts to kick, call his attention to his forward foot instantly.

Now all that is necessary is to be careful, and use a little common sense in teaching your colt what you want him to do; and in a very short time you have a colt that you can recommend as properly broken, safe and kind for any one to

drive, which is almost the first question asked by the purchaser.

We have now taken you through the whole list of training your colt, and we hope you will never lose sight of the all-important principle of our system: Patience, Perseverence and Kindness, with a good share of Firmness; and also, remember that colts should be *trained*, not *broken*. Train a colt in the way he should go, and he will never need breaking. Do not do as many people do, let their colts run until they are four or five years old, and then undertake to break them in the old fashioned way; this is impracticable, for you as often break their constitutions, their courage, their spirits, and sometimes their *necks*, and very often the breakers themselves get hurt. The colt should be taught step by step, with patience and perseverance, what you wish him to do; not driven to do what he does not know—what he cannot understand—while smarting under the lash.

We will now commence with the old bad horse's harness trick. We have very often remarked that ninety-nine out of every hundred vicious horses in harness are horses with ungovernable mouths. If we govern the mouth we will, in almost every instance, have a controllable horse. We will ask, did the reader ever see a balky, kicking, bolting, plunging, runaway horse with a fine, easy, governable mouth? We never have, therefore we always give the vicious a thorough training with the biting cord before hitching up, in a short time he will learn to yield the mouth readily to the pressure of the

bit, after he has been thoroughly trained to the cord. We wish to convince him beyond a question that we have the power to handle him just as we wish, and will just say that we consider it necessary to handle all horses in a manner to convince them that they can be controlled; let your lessons be thorough but not very long; be gentle and patient with the colt, but make the old stubborn and vicious horse feel the extent of your power until he submits; then repeat until he yields unconditional submission; then be gentle and kind, yet firm, in your treatment afterwards.

After testing all other plans that have been brought before the public, we must say that our present system for handling a vicious horse—to subdue him—or for performing surgical operations, that it is far ahead of anything ever made public, and if we had retired from the business of teaching Horsemanship we would not be deprived of the use of this one point for ten times its cost. The first step in the management of a bad horse is to show him that his wilfulness must yield to superior power. This you can do best with the use of our surcingle, which we will now explain so that you need not make a mistake.

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.

Much has been said of Mr. J. S. Rarey's system of subjugating vicious horses. It is known almost the world over. He has taught his system in Upper and Lower Canada and the

United States, and has also had the pleasure of operating before the Royal Court in England; and as far as our knowledge extends, his system has met with approval of all those that have attended his lectures. But after giving him all the praise that is due, you must consider Mr. Rarey's system for subjugating vicious horses is like all other new inventions that are brought before the public—in a short time there are very great improvements.

The plan we adopt by which to subdue vicious horses we consider far superior when compared with Mr. Rarey's. We both accomplish the same object, but by a different way of operating. And why do we employ such means by which to subdue a vicious horse? It is to put him in a position that he is unconscious of the amount of his strength, satisfy and convince him that we can control him to our liking, and when once conquered he submits himself to our will, after which he will do almost anything we may require of him.

Now, dear reader, before you attempt to do anything, it is necessary to know just what you are going to do, and how you are going to do it; and if you are experienced in the art of taming wild horses you ought to be able to tell within a few minutes the length of time it would take you to bring a wild horse perfectly under your control.

We have given you the first step. He is brought up, and will follow you by the use of the whip. We have also given you the plan of halter breaking. Now, the next point is to sub-

due and conquer him. Let your cord remain upon your horse the same as for halter breaking. By the use of the cord you will be able to keep him quiet while placing your surcingle around his body, and other steps necessary for his subjugation. Mr. Rarey bedded the floor with straw but we think it better to have a clean floor, and pad well the knees. If your floor is clean and dry there is no danger of your horse slipping; if you use straw upon the floor it is apt to give under his feet; he would slip, and perhaps get injured. Now for the plan and use of the surcingle: This is six feet six inches in length, with twelve rings attached to it, the first ring is five inches from the buckle on the front edge; next five inches from the first on the back edge; next six inches from the third. (This third ring is used for the left forward foot.) The fourth ring six inches from the third, placed to the back edge. The fifth and sixth rings are used as pulley rings to bring up the right forward foot; the fifth ring five inches from the fourth; the sixth ring three inches from the fifth. Next is a small ring two inches from the sixth on front edge; next eight inches from seventh on back edge; next nine inches from eighth; next three inches from ninth on back edge; next seven inches from tenth; next one inch from eleventh on back edge; the second and seventh rings are attached to the front edge of the surcingle, used for bringing the horse's head on his side when performing surgical operations. The first, fourth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth, are attached to the back edge by the use of short straps fastened

with copper rivets; these are used for fastening both hind feet to the surcingle when performing operations such as castrating, firing, &c.

You are now acquainted with the plan; now for its practical use. Take your surcingle, approach your horse on the left side, put it around his body; buckle to the third ring will be just in the position by which to fasten the left forward foot. Place in the third ring a strap eight-teen inches in length, one inch and a quarter wide, with buckle and two loops, the same as common hame strap; this put through the third ring, the end slipped into the loop on the unfinished side, and drawn through. The strap now hangs by the third ring, fastened by a loop just back of the left forward arm. On the right side of the horse, just back of the arm, are the fifth and sixth rings. You have prepared another strap fifteen feet in length, and one inch wide. One end of this strap is buckled on the fifth ring also a small strap eight inches in length, with one ring attached. This is buckled around the ancle of right forward leg, ring on outside. The other end of fifteen feet strap passes through the ring at the postern, and brought up through the sixth over the horse's back. All is now in readiness for handling your horse.

You are standing on the left side of your horse. Take up the left fore foot, and bend his knee till his hoof is bottom upward, and nearly touching his body; the strap hanging to the third ring is brought around the ancle and buckled. The left foot is now secured, and leaves your horse standing on three feet, and in

your power. You are standing on the left side of your horse; grasp the bridle rein, on the left side of the horse's neck, six inches from the bits. Reach over the horse's back with your right, holding the strap that comes from the opposite foot; bear against his shoulder till you cause him to move. As soon as he lifts his foot, your pulling with your right will raise it in the same position as his left, and he will have to come on his knees; keep the strap tight in your right hand, so that he cannot straighten his leg if he rises up. Hold him in this position, and turn his head towards you; bear against his side with your shoulder, not hard, but with a steady, equal pressure, and in about ten minutes he will lie down. As soon as he lies down he will be completely conquered, and you can handle him as you please; take off the straps, and straighten out his legs; rub him gently about the face and neck with your hand, the way the hair lies; handle all his legs, and after he has lain ten or twenty minutes let him get up; after resting him a short time, lie him down again. Repeat the operation three or four times, which will be sufficient in most cases, for he is perfectly conquered, and has submitted himself to your will, and can be educated to do almost anything you may require of him.

By the use of the surcingle, you can place your horse in any position you like, without the assistance of any one, he can be castrated in twenty minutes by one alone, can be educated to know that a buffalo robe, umbrella, piece of paper, or any object however frightful, is harm-

less, and after once educated in a proper manner you have no further trouble.

How to Drive a Runaway Horse.

This is easily effected by buckling a strap eight inches in length, one inch wide, around the ankle of the left forward foot, with inch ring attached, another strap fifteen feet in length, one inch wide, with one end buckled to the hame ring, the other end slipped through the ring attached to the postern, and from thence under the hip-strap into the wagon. By adopting this plan you can remain seated and control him as you please. When you move your horse pull on your strap, and by so doing you bend the leg inward, so as to bring the bottom of his hoof nearly up to his body. Your horse now stands on three legs, and you can manage him as you please, for he can neither rear, run, nor do anything of a serious nature. This simple operation will conquer a vicious horse quicker than any other plan that can be adopted; it does not hurt him, while it enables him to perceive that you can render him powerless. His foot claims all his attention, and you can drive him at pleasure. He may at first get very mad, and strike with his knee, but will soon give over, after which you may go to him, let his foot down, and caress him. You must bear in mind that he will tire very quickly on three legs; hence you should let him have his foot as soon as he seems to be fatigued. You can let him have his foot without getting out of the wagon; let your strap

be a little slack, the ring on the postern slipping backwards and forwards as he travels, so that no obstruction is in the way. Drive him with his foot down as long as he is quiet, but if he attempts to do anything wrong, pull on the strap and take his foot from him again. If he manifests a desire to run let him have the lines, but keep the strap firm that is attached to his foot; he will soon tire, and stop at the word. By driving him in that way a short time, you will have effectually mastered his disposition to run, or try to get away. We have seen horses, totally unmanageable from their vicious propensities, so gentled by this process that in a few hours they might be driven anywhere with perfect safety; and one great advantage of the plan is that the results are permanent.

How to drive a kicking Horse.

It must be remembered this is a vice foremost in point of danger. A vicious kicking horse is more dangerous than one possessed of any other vice. If your horse is a little nervous, tie him down with your surcingle, and gently harness him as though were ever so kind. Then put on your ten-cent cord bridle. This is made by taking a half-inch cord twenty feet in length; get the centre, and loop two gang-runners one foot apart; now place it on the horse's head just back of his ears, with loop on each side; the ends are brought down, crossed through the mouth, and back through the loops above. Now your bridle is arranged on his head. Take the ends (after being

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brought through the gang-runners) back through the turrets of your pad; place your horse between your shafts; buckle the belly-band close, so your shafts cannot rise; then place a pulley on the top of the shafts, each side of the horse's quarters; make them fast. Then bring the cords from the turrets that are attached to the pad, under the wheels of the pulley over the horse's quarters, and make them fast. Your horse is in just the right position. Have no fear, for you can drive any kicking horse with it any where you please. If he attempts to raise his quarters, he throws his head violently into the air, and can do no harm; it has a peculiar advantage over him, for it does not hinder the travelling, and there is nothing attached to his feet; and all you have to attend to is your lines. Drive him in that manner for three or four days, after which remove it, and your horse is effectually broken of vice.

How to use a Balky Horse.

If ever we felt that the horse deserved the philanthropic sympathy of man, it has been when we have seen a man ignorant and brutal in his own nature trying to move a balky horse. We will have been amply repaid, and will certainly given every one who buys this book a rich equivalent for his money, if by its perusal we induce a more civilized mode of treatment. We are to remember that balking is an acquired habit, and not from any disinclination on his part to pull. We know that some men will take the very best pulling horse, and in a short time

make him balk, simply from mismanagement. It is not the dull, indolent horse which balks, but the high-spirited and fiery horse of blood and mettle — because the driver does not understand him. Notice which horse of a team it is that balks, and you will mostly find it to be the one of the highest mettle. He hears the command to go, being more ready to obey than the other, he springs off; but, not being able to start the wagon, he is thrown back on his haunches, stopping the other as well as himself. The driver whoops and snaps his whip, and by the time that the slower horse has started the free horse has made another effort, failed, and now both are balked. Both horses recognize that something is wrong, and neither knows what. They are alike afraid to move. Then the driver plies the whip, whoops and slaps the lines, all of which only tend to make the matter worse. This has been seen by almost every person. The horse was willing to go, but did not know how to move the load; and we ask any sensible man to tell us if the horse should be beaten for not doing that which he did not know how to. You can make a horse do almost anything which he can fully understand; and we do contend that by proper education and patience any balking horse can be started in a few minutes. Some have adopted the plan of buckling a strap to the ankle of one forward foot, standing in front, and by pulling the foot forward the collar presses against the shoulder, and he will move. Others have adopted the plan of throwing a handful of sand in his eyes, but to this plan, though it succeeds,

we are bitterly opposed. We would sooner own a balky than a blind horse.

If you get hold of a balky horse that has been long in the habit of balking, just set apart a day for his education. Go into some pasture field, hitch your horse to a light load, something that he can move easily. If he refuses to pull, get a half inch cord ten feet in length, tie it around his neck and loop it forward into his mouth, just as recommended for halter breaking. Step to one side, give him a sudden jerk, and he will move a step towards you. Step to the opposite side; give him another sudden jerk; by repeating it ten or twelve times he will start willingly. Then increase your load, and if he refuses to pull use the cord as above. We have seen the worst of horses in three hours time made perfectly kind—to pull in any spot or place. The plan is simple. And why is it so effectual? There is nothing you can place upon a horse's head by which you can control him with such ease. The cord is placed around his neck, and brought forward into his mouth, and by a sudden jerk with the other end it is drawn suddenly across his tongue, comes in contact with the nerve of his lower jaw, which he cannot long endure, and he willingly moves off. If at any future time he should show any symptoms of balking, a lesson with the cord is all that is necessary.

How to Break a Halter Puller.

Always use a leather halter, and be sure to have it made so that it will not draw tight

around his nose ; if he pulls on it, it should be of the right size to fit his head easily and nicely, so that the nose band will not be too tight or too low. Never put a rope halter on an unbroken colt, or a horse that is in the habit of pulling at the halter, under any circumstances whatever. They have caused more horses to hurt or kill themselves than would pay for twice the cost of all the leather halters that have been needed for the purpose of haltering colts. It is almost impossible to break a horse of the vice with a rope halter ; he will pull, rear and throw himself, and thus endanger his life—and we will tell you why. It is just as natural for a horse to try to get his head out of anything that hurts him, or feels unpleasant, as it would be for you to try to get your hand out of a fire. The strands of the rope are hard and cutting. This makes him raise his head and draw on it, and as soon as he pulls the slip-noose (the way rope halters are always made,) tightens and pinches his nose, and then he will struggle for life. Who would run the risk of a fine horse breaking his neck rather than pay the price of a leather halter ? If you have a horse that, from mismanagement, has acquired the habit of pulling at the halter, place your leather halter on his head—the strap you hitch him with, have it twenty feet in length. You may hitch him in a stall, or to a post outside, or any place where he has been in the habit of pulling. If in a stall, run your rein through the hole in the manger, then back through the ring of the halter, and as you pull it through the ring, bring his head within two

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feet of the manger, then between his fore legs, and then make fast to the angle of his left hind foot. We think you can see clearly that there is no possible chance for him to break his halter or get loose. If he makes an attempt to pull back he brings his left hind foot forward under the body, is fearful he will fall, and steps forward in a moment. After he has made the attempt to break his halter three or four times, you may take any object, however frightful, and hold it in a position to frighten him and he will make no effort to pull back. We have seen the worst cases of this kind effectually broken of the vice in thirty minutes.

Pawing in the Stall.

Get a common trace chain, about two feet long, fasten it to the leg that he paws with, just above the knee, with a hame strap, and let the chain swing to the side of the leg. He will soon be glad to keep it still.

Kicking in the Stall.

Some Horses acquire this vice from mere irritability, and uneasiness in the stall. If the horse kicks with but one foot he can be broken, very easy, by attaching a wooden clog to the ankle of the foot that he kicks with. If with both feet, take the saddle part of a harness, and buckle on tightly; then take a short strap, with a ring, and buckle around the forward foot, below the fet-

lock; to this strap attach another strap; bring up; pass through the turrets down to the hind foot, below the fetlock. With this attachment on each side, the moment he kicks he will pull his forward feet from under him, and brings him to his knees, which he will be very careful not to do very often. Let him stand in the stall in this way until he gives up the foolish habit.

Getting Cast in the Stall.

In the first place break your horse from rolling in the stable; for it is a habit that cannot be indulged in without the chance of being cast. Some horses will get cast, bruised, and half strangled, yet he will *roll* again the next night, and continue to as long as he lives. Our plan to break up this habit is to place a thin, soft pad under the surcingle, with sharp nails so arranged that they will run through the pad, and prick him, when he attempts to roll.

Driving on One Rein.

Even the angles of the mouth with the biting cord. Then keep the blinders up so that he cannot see the driver, for this is often the cause—he is often watching back with one eye, and carrying his head to that side, constantly pulling upon the opposite rein. Oftentimes it is caused by the grinders being sharp; if so, file them off.

Tongue over the Bit.

Get a thick piece of harness leather, eight

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inches long; cut it in the form of a diamond;
double it over a straight bar bit, and make it fast.
Let the sharp points run back into his mouth on
top of the tongue.

To Shoe a Horse that is Vicious.

We care not how vicious a horse may be when shoeing him, we think we can make the worst of the kind stand perfectly quiet in less than ten minutes, so that the smith will have no further trouble. The plan which is adopted by the smiths in general is not only cruel, but has a tendency to make them far worse. A colt is taken to the shop, wild and uneducated; and during the process of setting the shoes, if he makes a wrong move, the smith gets in a fearful rage, gives him a sharp blow with the hammer or rasp, the horse rears and plunges, and is so frightened he will not allow a hand laid upon him. The next move is to fetter or cast him. A rope is put around his neck, then to the ankle of each of his hind feet, then forward; with perhaps two men at each end, they pull on the rope, and the horse is thrown back upon his haunches. We have seen fine horses so injured across the loins by adopting this plan of throwing them that they were never again fit for use.

Another plan is to put a pair of tongs on his nose, then a rope to the ankle of one of his hind feet and through a ring made fast to his tail; his foot is drawn back, and made fast to the side of the shop.

Now, we ask any man if there is any common

sense in employing such means by which to shoe a wild horse. If the horse struggles, which he is sure to do, he must get badly injured. In shoeing a bad horse never confine him. Get a small cord about ten feet in length, place it around his neck and into his mouth just as recommended for halter-breaking, balking, &c. All it will cost you is five cents, and by its use you can shoe the worst of the kind without any trouble. In attempting to raise the foot, if the horse should rear or attempt to kick, let go the foot and give him a sudden jerk with the cord; then pat him on the neck, saying, "Ho! boy; ho! boy;" then hold the cord in your left hand and with the right pick up his foot. If he does not stand quiet, put the foot down, and give him two or three sudden jerks with the cord. Handle him in that manner ten minutes, and he will not dare to move. Smiths in many places have said they would not be deprived of the use of the above plan for one hundred dollars.

For Teaching a Horse to Back, or a Horse that is in the Habit of Bolting.

The cord is all that is necessary for teaching your horse to back. Place a pair of them around his neck and into his mouth, one on each side. Get behind your horse, and you can teach him to back at the word in twenty minutes. For a bolting horse use but one. If he is in the habit of bolting to the right, place the cord on the left side, and back into the wagon. If to the left, place it on the right side of the neck and into

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the wagon; and when he attempts to bolt, a sudden jerk will bring him in the right direction. Drive him with the cord a short time, and he is broken of the vice. To educate him to the word "Whoa," a little jerk accompanied with the words, "Ho! boy," is all that is necessary, and he will obey you.

The Plan for a Breachy Horse.

A breachy horse is one that costs a farmer a great amount of time and trouble. He goes to the pasture field, but is never sure of finding him where he perhaps left him the evening previous. Mr. Cole's plan, by which to prevent a horse from jumping, is to place a leather surcingle tight around his body, with inch ring under the chest, fastened to the surcingle; also, a strap one inch wide, eight inches in length, buckled around the ankle of the left hind foot, with ring attached; a strap one inch wide, three and a half or four feet in length (the length of this strap is governed according to the size of the horse), one end buckled in the ring under the chest, the other end to the ring attached to the ankle. If the horse should attempt to jump, placed in such a position, he deprives himself of the use of the left hind foot, has not power in the right sufficient to rise—consequently he must fail in his attempt. In most cases the plan proves quite effectual.

Another plan has been adopted by some, and I believe has a good effect. Tie the tips of the ears together, then back to a little strap that is

buckled around the neck, after which get a piece of thin leather eight inches wide, twelve long, with a little cord fastened to each corner of one end. This is placed across the forehead, the cords that are fastened to the corners made fast to the strap around the neck. With such a fixture attached, he is in part deprived of two of the five senses—seeing and hearing. A horse will never attempt to jump a fence unless he can bring some one of the five senses to bear upon objects on the other side. This is testimony sufficient to prove the plan a good one.

How to Catch a Horse in Pasture.

The prevailing opinion of horsemen generally is, that the sense of smell is the governing sense of the horse, and that no means can be employed by which to catch a wild horse in pasture without the use of strong smelling oils. Sullivan, Fancher, as well as others, have with that got up receipts of strong smelling oils, to catch and tame a wild horse—sometimes using the castor of his leg, which they dry, grind into a powder, and blow into his nostrils; sometimes using the oil of rhodium, cummin, and organum, that are noted for their strong smell; and sometimes they scent the hands with the sweat from under their arms, and blow their breath into his nostrils; all of which, as far as the scent goes, have no effect whatever in gentleing or subduing the horse, or conveying any idea to his mind, though the work that accompany these efforts—handling him, touching him about the nose and head,

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and patting him, as they direct you should after administering the article, will have a very great effect, which they mistake for the effect of the ingredients used. By using the oils, you can approach a wild horse in pasture, and, after caressing him for a length of time, get your halter on his head, but when you attempt to lead him he is off as wild as ever.

Fancher, in his work entitled *The Arabian Art of Taming Horses*, page 17, tells us how to accustom a horse to a robe by administering certain articles to his nose, and goes on to say that these articles must first be applied to the horse's nose before you attempt to break him, in order to operate successfully. Now reader, can you, or any one else, give one single reason how scent can convey any idea to the horse's mind of what we want him to do. If not, then of course strong scents of any kind are of no account in taming the unbroken horse; for everything we get him to do of his own accord, without force, must be accomplished by some means of conveying our ideas to his mind. I say to my horse "Go 'long," and he goes; "whoa," and he stops, because these two words—of which he has learned the meaning by the tap of the whip, and the pull of the rein, which first accompanied them—convey the two ideas to his mind of go and stop. Fancher, nor any one else, can ever learn the horse a single thing by means of scents alone. How long do you suppose a horse would have to stand and smell of a bottle of oil before he would learn to bend the knee, and make a bow at your

bidding, go yonder and bring your hat, or come here and lie down.

Thus you see the absurdity of trying to break or tame the horse by the means of receipts for articles to smell of, or medicines to give him, of any kind whatever. The only science which has ever existed in the world relative to breaking horses, that has been of any account, is that true method which takes them in their natural state of mind, and improves their intelligence. Consequently, if you wish to educate your horse in a proper manner, adopt a mechanical process. He will then fully comprehend your meaning, and obey at the word. If your horse is wild, and will not be caught when in pasture, drive him into the barn, close the doors, and make them fast, after which adopt Mr. Smith's plan on fifth and sixth pages. It will bring him up to you, and he will follow you just where you wish to go; after which you can go to the pasture field, and say, "Come here, boy," he obeys the call at once, and gives you no further trouble.

Now, dear reader, a word with you, and we are done. We have endeavored, in writing the system, to fully explain it, so that none need go astray; but it must be remembered, in handling wild and vicious horses, you have different dispositions to contend against. Every one who understands the true philosophy of horsemanship, knows when we have a horse that is high mettled, wild, and lively, we can train him to our will in a very short time, for they are gen-

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erally quick to learn, and always ready to obey. But there is another kind that are of a stubborn or vicious disposition, and although they are not wild, requiring no taming in the sense that is generally understood, they are just as ignorant as a wild horse, if not more so, and need to be educated just as much. And in order to have them obey quickly, it is necessary that they should be made to fear their masters; for in order to obtain perfect obedience from any horse we must first have him fear us, for our motto is, "fear, love, and obey;" and we must have the fulfilment of the first two before we can expect the latter; and it is by our philosophy of creating fear, love, and confidence, that we govern to our will any kind of a horse whatever.

Then in order to take horses as we find them, or more particularly if they are of a stubborn or mulish disposition—if he lays back his ears as you approach him, or turns his heels to kick you—he has not that regard or fear of man that he should have to enable you to handle him quickly and easily. In such cases give him a few sharp cuts with the whip about the legs, pretty close to the body. It will crack keen as it plies around his legs, and the crack of the whip will affect him as much as the stroke. Beside, one sharp cut about the legs will affect him more than two or three over the back, the skin or inner part of his legs, or about his flank, being thinner or more tender than on his back. But do not whip him much—just enough to scare him. It is not because we want to hurt the horse that we whip him; we only do it to scare

the bad disposition out of him. But whatever you do, do quickly, sharply, and with a good deal of fire, but always without anger. If you are going to scare him at all, you must do it at once; never go into a pitched battle with your horse, and whip him until he is mad, and will fight you. You had better not touch him at all; for you will establish, instead of fear and regard, a feeling of resentment, hatred, and ill-will. It will do him no good but an injury, to strike a blow, unless you can scare him; but if you succeed in scaring him you can whip him without making him mad, for fear and anger never exist together in the horse; and as soon as one is visible, you will find that the other has disappeared. As soon as you have frightened him so that he will stand up straight, and pay some attention to you, approach him again, and caress him a good deal more than you have whipped him; then you will excite two controlling passions of his nature—love and fear—and then he will fear and love you too, and, as soon as he learns what to do, he will quickly obey.

Now, dear reader, with these remarks upon the principles of our theory, we have endeavored to teach you how to put them in practice. And all of the instructions written, you may rely on as having been proven practically by our own experiments; and knowing from experience just what obstacles we have met with in handling bad horses, we have tried to anticipate them for your good, and assist you in surmounting them, by commencing with the first steps taken with the colt, and accompanying you through the whole task of breaking.

ON SHOEING.

The period when the shoe began to be nailed to the horse is uncertain. William, the Norman introduced it into England. Far more than is imagined do the comfort and health of the horse with the safety of the rider, depend upon shoeing. In taking off the old shoe the clinches of the nails should always be carefully raised, or filed off, and where the foot is tender, or the horse is to be examined for lameness, each nail should be partly punched out. The edges of the crust are then to be rasped, to detect whether any stubs remain in the nail holes, and to remove the crust into which dirt and gravel have insinuated themselves. Next comes the important process of paring out; with regard to which it is almost impossible to lay down any specific rules. It is, however, undoubted that far more injury has been done by the neglect of paring, than by carrying it to too great an extent. The act of paring is a work of much more labor than the proprietor of the horse often imagines. The smith, unless he is overlooked, will frequently give himself as little trouble about it as he can, and that portion of the horn which in the unshod foot would be worn away by contact with the ground is suffered to accumulate month after month, until the elasticity of the sole is destroyed

it can no longer descend, its other functions are impeded, and foundation is laid for corn or contraction, and navicular disease, inflammation. That portion of horn should be left on the foot which will defend the internal parts from being bruised, and yet suffer the external sole to descend. How is this to be ascertained? The strong pressure of the thumb of the smith will be the best guide—the buttress, that most destructive of all instruments, being, except on very particular occasions, banished from every respectable forge. The smith sets to work with his drawing knife, and removes the growth of horn until the sole will yield, although in the slightest possible degree, to the strong pressure of his thumb. The proper thickness of corn will then remain. The quantity of horn to be removed in order to have the proper degree of thickness will vary with different feet. From the strong foot a great deal must be taken. From the concave foot the horn may be removed until the sole will yield to a moderate pressure. From the flat foot little need be pared, while the pumiced foot should be deprived of nothing but the ragged parts. The crust should be reduced to a perfect level all round, but left a little higher than the sole, or the sole will be bruised by its pressure on the edge of the seating. The heels will require considerable attention. From the stress which is thrown on the inner heel; and from the weakness of the quarter there, the horn usually wears away considerably faster than it would on the outer one, and if an equal portion of horn were pared from it it would be left

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lower than the outer heel. The smith should therefore accommodate his paring to the comparative wear of the heels, and be exceedingly careful to have them precisely level. The position of the heels between the inflection of the bar and the frog should scarcely be touched—at best the ragged and detached parts alone should be cut away. The foot may not look so fair and open, but it will last longer without contraction. The bar likewise should be left fully prominent, (never allow the smith to cut away the bar, or frog, of the foot), not only at its first inflection, but as it runs down the side of the frog. The heel of the shoe is designed to rest partly on the heel of the foot, and partly on the bar, for reasons that have been already stated. If the bar is weak, the growth of it should be encouraged, and it should be scarcely touched when the horse is shod, unless it has attained a level with the crust. It has been argued by many that the horn between the crust and the bar should be carefully pared out, and by so doing give relief to the animal lame with corns. If a little spring is given to the heel of the shoe it gives relief; also the practice of weakening the crust of the foot where it is so much needed.

We will give you some idea of the young and healthy foot. Approaching nearly to a circle, and of which the quarters form the widest part, it is just as wide as it is long. But we are sorry to say that this shape is not long preserved in many horses; but the foot increases in length, and narrows in the quarters, and more particularly at the heel, and the frog is diminished in

width, the sole becomes more concave, and the heels higher, and lameness, or at least a shortened and feeling action, ensues.

It must be premised that there is a great deal more horror of contracted heels than there is occasion for. Many persons reject a horse at once if the quarters are wiring in, but the fact is that although this is an unnatural form of the hoof, it is slow of growth, and nature kindly makes that provision for the slowly altered form of the hoof which she does in similar cases—she accommodates the part to the change in form. As the hoof draws in, the parts beneath, and particularly the coffin-bone, especially the heels of that bone, diminish; or, after all, it is more a change of form than of capacity. As the foot lengthens in proportion as it narrows, so does the coffin-bone, and it is as perfectly adjusted as it was before to the box in which it is placed. Its laminae are in as intimate and perfect union with those of the crust as before the hoof had begun to change. On this account it is that many horses with very contracted feet are perfectly sound, and no horse should be rejected merely because he has contraction. He should undoubtedly be examined more carefully, and with considerable suspicion; but if he has good action, and is otherwise unexceptionable, there is no reason that the purchase should not be made. A horse with contracted feet, if he goes sound, is better than another with open but weak heels.

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tion is or is not destructive to the usefulness. His manner of going, and his capacity for work, must be our guides. Lameness usually accompanies the beginning of contraction; it is invariably the attendant of rapid contraction, but it does not always exist when the wiring in is slow, or of long standing. Experience has taught us to believe that contraction in the majority of cases is in consequence of bad shoeing. The young and healthy foot, before shoeing, approaches nearly to a circle, of which the quarters form the widest part, and the inner quarter rather wider than the outer. But we are sorry to say this shape is not long preserved in many horses—and why? In the first place the majority of smiths forge the shoe in a way calculated to contract the foot at every step. The shoe is turned with each side almost straight, upper side concave, with heels projecting outward, causing the crust of the heel to turn under, and contraction follows. The shoe should be turned as round as the foot will admit of, leaving the upper side perfectly level forward of the quarters; from the nail holes back to the heel, on each side leave the outside the lowest, so if you should place a rule across the heel on the upper side of the shoe it would rest upon the inside corner, but would not touch the outer by one eighth of an inch. But if by so doing the inside corner of the heel should rest against the frog, by the use of a cold chisel the inside corner of the heel can be removed, and all will be clear. No doubt you see the advantage of having a horse with contracted feet shod as above described. A shoe of that pattern

will have a tendency to expand the quarters at every step.

Clips.

These are portions of the upper edge of the shoe hammered out, and turned up so as to embrace the lower part of the crust, which is usually pared out a little in order to receive the clip. They are very useful as more securely attaching the shoe to the foot, and relieving the crust from that stress upon the nails which would otherwise be injurious. A clip at the toe is almost necessary in every case, and absolutely so in the horse of heavy draught, in order to prevent the shoe being loosened by the pressure thrown upon it in the act of drawing.

The Hind Shoe.

In forming the hind shoes it should be remembered that the hind limbs are the principal instruments in progression, and that in every act of progression, except the walk, the toe is the point on which the whole frame of the animal turns, and from which it is propelled. This part, then, should be strengthened as much as possible, and therefore the hinder shoes should be clipped on each side as well as at the toe.

To Prevent Overreaching, or Kicking.

Shoe your horse heavy forward—two pound

shoe—making the heel of the shoe twice the thickness of the toe. The hind shoe made short, narrow web, and very light, with toe twice the thickness of the heel. Placing the heavy shoes to the forward feet will cause him to lift his feet with more energy; also the heel of his forward feet, and the toe of the hind feet, will so reverse the action that in the majority of cases they will travel clear.

Interfering with the Hind Feet.

I think we can safely say that more than half of the horses now in use are animals that cut their ankles, and it is a great objection. A horse of that kind is rejected by many dealers, but we argue that if they are properly shod the cause can be removed. The habit that smiths in general have of leaving the inside of the shoe twice the thickness of the outer side is all wrong. The shoe should be narrow web, and very light, each side of the same thickness. The toe calk should be welded to the toe one-half inch inside of the center, leaving the inside of said calk the highest. Heel calks the same height. By so doing the outside of the shoe is one inch longer than the inside. It is now necessary to pare the outside of the foot the lowest. Your shoe is now made fast to the foot with five nails, three on the outside, two on the inner; also three clips, one at the toe, and one at each side.

Interfering with Forward Feet.

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ting horses, to cut their ankles inside of the leg, and quite often the knee—and badly, too—with the shoe of the opposite foot, and we think the plan we adopt a good one. The outer web of the shoe should be narrow and light, the inside wide and heavy, with the outside of the hoof pared the lowest. When all other plans have failed this has proved effectual.

The Bar Shoe.

A bar shoe is often exceedingly useful. It is the continuation of the common shoe around the heels, and by means of it the pressure may be taken off from some tender part of the foot, and thrown upon another, which is better able to bear it; or more widely and equally diffused over the whole foot. It is resorted to in cases of corns, pumiced feet, sand crack, cracked quarter, &c. In such cases the bar shoe can be used to advantage, but it should be left off as soon as it can be dispensed with.

The Trotting Horse.

Very many sporting men have an idea that trotting horses should be shod very light forward, but we assure you that is entirely wrong. A trotting horse should in all cases wear heavy shoes forward, and very light ones upon the hind feet. A trotting horse should wear a forward shoe of not less weight than two and one-half pounds, with hind shoes of about eight ounces

each. By so doing he will handle himself just as different as you could conceive of. His knee action will be improved, and his stride lengthened. Give it a fair trial, and you will be satisfied we are correct.



TEACHING TRICKS.

As many of our readers may wish to know how to teach their horses tricks, we will explain how it may be done. Teaching a young horse a few tricks greatly serves to keep up an interest in him; and makes him appear intelligent, fearless, and affectionate. In teaching your horse to perform tricks, it is best to give him one or two lessons of half or three-quarters of an hour each, daily.

To Come at the Crack of the Whip, or at the Word of Command.

As for halter-breaking, catching in pasture, and the like.

To Make a Bow.

Take a pin in your right hand, between the

thumb and forefinger, and stand before, but a little to the left, of your horse. Then prick him on the breast very lightly, as if a fly biting, which to relieve he will bring down his head, which you will accept as yes, and for which you will reward by caressing and feeding him with a little apple, a few kernels of corn, or oats. Then repeat, and so continue until he brings his head down the moment he sees the least motion of your hand towards his breast; or substitute some signal which he will understand readily

To Say No.

Stand by your horse near the shoulder, holding the same pin in your hand, with which prick him lightly on the withers, and to drive away which he will shake his head. You then caress him as before, and so repeat, until he will shake his head at the least indication of your touching him with the pin. You can train your horse so nicely in this way in a short time as to cause him to shake his head, or bow, by merely turning the hand a little, or moving it slightly towards him.

To Lie Down.

To teach a horse how to do this trick quickly, you must lay him down two or three times, or as often as you will find necessary to make him understand your object. If an old horse, strap the near fore leg up to the arm, then take your little strap, previously used to hamper your colt

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with, and place over the back and strap around the off fore leg, below the fetlock. Then take the bridle rein firmly in your left hand, about eighteen inches from the head, and pull upon it a little towards you. The moment he steps, pull upon the strap over the body, which will bring the horse on his knees. Hold him quietly at the same time talking to him gently. When he springs, pull sharply with the left hand, and the same instant pull down with the right, which will swing him around you, and prevent his rising high enough to injure his knees by the momentum of the body coming down. By being gentle, the horse will usually lie down in a short time. When down, treat your horse with the greatest attention and kindness. After holding him down ten or fifteen minutes, permit him to get up. Repeat this lesson until he will come down readily. Then use only the strap over the back, which have on the near foot, and bring him on his knees gently, when he will soon lie down. When he will come on his knees readily by taking up the foot in this way, take up the foot with the hand, asking him to lie down. He will soon come down. When he will come on his knees readily by taking up the foot with the hand, simply stoop, as if intending to take it up, saying, "lie down, sir." Then make him come down by a motion of the hand, and finally by telling him to lie down. If a colt, use but the single strap over the body at first, which will cause him to come on his knees. In teaching a horse to lie down—be gentle, caress, and reward him for lying down, and

your horse, comprehending what you want, and finding himself paid for compliance, will soon be as anxious to get down for the reward as you are to have him.

To Sit Up.

When your horse will lie down readily, you can then easily teach him to sit up like a dog. If young, and not very heavy and strong, you can easily prevent his getting up, without tying down. First cause him to lie down, having on him a common bridle, with the reins over the neck, then step behind him, and place the right foot firmly upon the tail, the reins in your hands. Then say, "get up, sir." The horse, rising from a recumbent position, first upon his belly, throws out his forward feet, and raises himself upon them, springs forward, and rises on his hind feet. Now, standing upon his tail firmly, and pulling back upon the reins when he attempts to spring forward and up, will prevent his doing so, and you hold him sitting up. Hold him firmly a few seconds, talking to him kindly, before permitting him to rise on his feet. Repeat a few times, when, instead of springing up, he will sit on his haunches a short time, which you are to accept as complying with your wishes. Always say, "sit up, sir," every time, and hold him in the position as long as he will bear, by fondling him, and feeding him from the hand with something he likes, and your horse will learn to sit up for you as long as you please.

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But if your horse is heavy and strong, it will be necessary to resort to other means to hold him down at first. This you do by putting on his neck a common collar, and causing him to lie down. Then fasten a piece of rope, or a rein, to each hind foot, and bring forward through the collar, and draw up close, which will bring the hind feet well forward. Then step behind, as before, and when he attempts to rise on his hind feet he finds it impossible to do so, because you hold them firmly with those straps. Repeat two or three times, when it will not be necessary to resort to such force.

To Teach a Horse to Kiss You.

Teach him first to take an apple out of your hand. Then gradually raise the hand nearer the mouth, at each repetition, until you require him to take it from your mouth, holding it with the hand, telling him at the same time to kiss you. He will soon learn to reach up his nose to your mouth; first to get his apple, but finally because commanded to do so. Simply repeat until your horse understands the trick thoroughly.

To Shake Hands.

Tie a short strap, or piece of cord, to the forward foot, below the fetlock. Stand directly before the horse, holding the end of this strap or cord in your hand, then say, "shake hands, sir," and, immediately after commanding him

to do so, pull upon the strap, which will bring his foot forward, and which you are to accept as shaking hands, thanking him for it by caressing and feeding. And so repeat, until when you make the demand he will bring the foot forward in anticipation of having it pulled up. This is a very easy trick to teach a horse. By a little practice a horse may be easily trained to approach, make a bow, shake hands, and follow like a dog, lie down, sit up, and the like, which makes him appear both polite and intelligent.

Never lose courage, or confidence in your ability, because you may not bring about good results easily. To accomplish anything of importance, remember, requires no ordinary resolution, and perseverance. There would be no credit, or importance, attached to mastering and managing bad horses, if not difficult, and apparently dangerous. No duty requires more firmness of purpose in the control of the passions, or more fidelity to the principles of firmness and truth, than that of horsemanship.

If you would really be a successful horseman you must never seem to forget, by your conduct, that you are a man, and that your real superiority over the animal consists in the prudent exercise of your reasoning powers. Brute force is not your forte' and the instant that you give way to passion your reason must yield to the control of blind instinct, and you at once abdicate your intellectual superiority over the animal. Try to prove, by the example of your action in the performance of the duty, that to be a good horseman requires higher qualifications of fit-

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NOCKEY TRICKS

How to tell a Horse's Age.

At two years old, Colt sheds two centre nippers.

At three years old, Colt sheds the adjoining teeth.

At four years old, Colt sheds outer or corner teeth.

At five years old, bridle tooth is up, and six years cups leave two centre teeth below.

At seven years old, cups leave adjoining teeth.

At eight years old, cups leave outer or corner teeth.

At nine years old, cups leave two centre nippers above.

At ten years old, cups leave adjoining teeth.

At eleven years old, cups leave corner upper teeth.

At twelve years old, or past, groove on inside of bridle tooth disappears in horses. Mares very seldom have them, and when they do they are no criterion to be guided by.

JOCKEY TRICKS.

How to make a horse appear like he was badly foundered.—Take a fine wire and fasten tight around fetlock, between foot and heel, and smooth hair over it. In twenty minutes horse will show lame. Do not leave it on over nine hours.

To make horse lame.—Take a single hair from the tail, put it through the eye of a needle, lift front fore leg, and press the skin between the outer and middle tendon or cord, shove the needle through, cut the hair off on each side, and let the foot down; horse will go lame in twenty minutes.

How to make a horse stand by his food, and not take it.—Grease the front teeth, and the roof of the mouth, with common beef tallow, and he will not eat till you wash it out. This, in conjunction with the above, will consummate a complete founder.

How to cure a horse of the crib, or Sucking Wind.—Saw between the upper teeth to the gums.

How to put a young countenance on a horse.—Make a small incision in the sunken place over the eye; insert the end of a goose-quill, and blow it up; close the external wound with thread, and it is done.

To cover up the Heaves.—Drench the horse with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bird shot; and he will not heave until they pass through.

To make a horse appear as if it had the Glanders.—Melt 4 ounces of fresh butter and pour it into his ear.

To distinguish between Distemper and Glanders—The discharge from the nose in distemper will float in water; in glanders it sinks.

How to make a true pulling horse baulk.—Take tincture cantharides one ounce, and corrosive sublimate one drachm. Mix, and bathe his shoulders at night.

How to nerve a horse that is lame.—Make a small incision about half way from the knee to the joint on the outside of the leg, and at the back part of the shin bone; there you will find a small white tendon or cord; cut it off, close the external wound with a stitch, and he will walk off on the hardest pavement and not limp a particle.

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TRAINING STEERS.

AS TAUGHT BY A. H. ROCKWELL.

How to teach Steers to obey the whip.

First get your steer into a room or small yard, so that he cannot run from you, then approach him gently and slowly, and if he runs, do not be in a hurry; wait until he gets to the end of the enclosure, then approach him slowly, as before. A steer will often run from you in this way six or eight times. Do not try to stop him with your whip, or force him to think he will be at all injured, until he will stand and suffer you to approach him. As soon as this is accomplished, gently tie a rope around his body, near the shoulders, rather loosely. Then take another rope or strap and gently fasten one end to the near forward foot, then pass the other end over the rope, or surcingle, beneath the body. . . This rope should be sufficiently long to allow him to run to the end of the enclosure without your moving, at the same time you are holding to the rope sufficiently firm to compel him to move on three legs. Then approach him again quietly; he will not run off in this way but a few times before he fully comprehends he will not be injured, when he will suffer you to approach and handle him just as you please. Now take a short hold of the strap with your left hand, your

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whip in the right, which pass over his shoulders and quietly touch him on the off side of the head, at the same time saying "haw," and continue this until he moves his head a little towards you. Then stop and caress him upon and about the neck and head. Repeat this until he will haw around towards you. If he attempts to run from you, pull upon the strap, saying "whoa," and at the same time hitting him lightly upon the head with the whip. As soon as he learns in this way to stop at the word of command, and comes toward you readily, take off the strap and surcingle, and turn him out. Then take the mate, and give him the same course of treatment until you can accomplish with him a like result. Then turn him out. By this time the first steer is cool, and rested, ready to receive another lesson. Now drive him into the enclosure, and repeat his lesson with the whip. Then quietly touching him gently upon the near side of the head, at the same time saying "gee" until he will step around from you, then caress, and repeat until he will gee or haw readily. Then repeat the same lesson with his mate, which is all that is necessary to be done the first half day. Then take both together in the same room, or yard, and repeat the lessons until they have a thorough understanding of what you have done. Then take one of them near the wall, standing by his side, hitting with your whip gently over the head, at the same saying "back," until he will step back, for which caress. Repeat this until he will go back at the word readily. Then give the other steer

the same lesson. You will find this course of training will make your steers quite obedient, and willing to haw, gee, or back, which will be all that you should require of them in one day's time. The next morning, or when you have time, repeat this lesson with both together. Then place the yoke upon them, and let them go for an hour or two, or sufficiently long to become furly reconciled to the restraint of the yoke. Then repeat your lessons in open yard, until they fully understand what you require of them yoked together.

This course of training does not excite, while it conveys the idea most clearly of what is required, and will enable the trainer to accomplish more in a given time than has yet been done by any other system of managing steers. If your steers have learned to run away from you which is a common result of the ordinary method of training, put on the rope, and strap, to the foot. If hitched to a wagon, or stone load, let your man hold the foot strap, which run back between the steers, and the moment they attempt to run he pulls up their feet, while you whip over the head, which will stop them immediately, and will very soon break up the habit.

TURF CALENDER.

Flora Temple, the fastest trotting horse in the world, was sired by *One Eyed Hunter*; the pedigree of her dam is not known. Flora is now twenty years old, June, 1865; is owned by A. Welch, Esq., of Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia; her best time was made at Kalamazoo, October 15th, 1850, a full mile in 2 min. 19 3-4 sec., which is the best time ever made by a trotting horse. She beat Geo. M. Patchen, on the Union Course, in 2.21; she beat Ethan Allen, and mate, in 2.20 1-2. Geo. M. Patchen trotted under the saddle, on Union Course, Nov. 21, 1859, in 2.24. Brown Dick beat Patchen in 2.25 1-4. Ethan Allen best time, single, was 2.25 1-2; trotted with a running mate, Sept. 5, 1861, on Fashion Course, in 2.19 3-4. The fastest time on record for a three years old was made by *Cora*, in 2.37 3-4. Gen. Butler's best time was 2.21. Dexter beat him three straight heats, on the Fashion Course, Sept. 7, 1865; 2.26 1-2, 2.24 1-2, 2.22 1-2. Toronto Chief beat Vanderbilt, on the Fashion Course, Sept. 9, 1855, in 2.23, 2.27, 2.27 3-4; Vanderbilt trotted one heat in 2.27 3-4.

The fastest running time on record, for a single mile, was made at Cincinnati, by *Legal Tender*, 1 min. 44 sec. The best time ever made in England is 1.39, made by *Gladiator*. It is said that *Bay Middleton* ran the same mile in 1.36, but there is no record of such time. Brown Dick made the best time for three mile heats, in 5.28. Pocahontas paced a full mile in 2.17 1-2, which is the best time on record.

The Old English
Mysterious Horse Farrier.

DR. TIDBALL,

Offers his valuable work ON THE HORSE to the citizens of this country—all comprised in this one copy of 78 receipts. The old Doctor has had forty years practice in the different diseases of the horse, and his success has induced him to offer the result of his experience to the public.

RECEIPTS.

No. 1. *Vistula and Poll Evil before breaking.*—Rowel from the bottom to the top of the swelling with tape, wet the tape with tincture cantharides every third day. Move the rowels every morning, washing them clean with soap and water. Leave them in until the swelling has gone down, then draw out, and the cure is performed. Bleed one gallon when the operation is performed.

No. 2. *After breaking.*—Rowel from the top of the pipe down through the pipe, then bleed, and annoint the rowels with Blue Ointment every day until it runs a bloody matter. This is never known to fail.

No. 3. *Blue Ointment.*—Take half an ounce of verdigris, one ounce of blue vitriol, four ounces

of ointment of rosin, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, grind all fine, mix well with one pound of lard, and it is fit for use. Common rosin will do if the ointment is not convenient.

No. 4. The Hooks, or Weak Eyes.—Rowel in the jaw, or under the eyes, then bleed. Apply the eye lotion every third day with a feather. Move the rowels every morning. Leave them in for fifteen or twenty days; feed on corn.

No. 5. Eye Lotion.—Take one pint of linseed oil, add two ounces of gum camphor, one ounce of ether. Shake it well and it is fit for use. This cures all weak eyes that are curable.

No. 6. Spavin and Ringworm Ointment.—Take two ounces cantharides, one ounce gum ophorboum, two ounces turpentine, one ounce tincture of iodine, and three drachms corrosive sublimate. Grind all fine and mix with two pounds of lard.

No. 7. Hoof Bound.—Have the horse shod with shoes narrow at the heel. Have them made with calks one inch long, flaring out from bottom to top. Use the hoof ointment every third day.

No. 8. Hoof Ointment.—Take half-a-pound of lard and four ounces of rosin. Heat over a slow fire until melted; take the pot off the fire, add one ounce of pulverized verdigris, stir well to prevent it running over. When partly cool add two ounces turpentine. Apply it from the hair down one inch. Work the horse all the time.

No. 9. Big Leg.—Apply the Liquid Blister every third hour until it blisters. In three days grease the leg with linseed oil. In six days wash it clean with soap and water. Repeat every six days until the swelling goes down. If there should be any callous left, apply the spavin ointment.

No. 10. Liquid Blister.—Take a half pint of linseed oil, one pint spirits turpentine, and four ounces aqua ammonia; shake well and it is fit for use. Apply every third hour until it blisters.

No. 11. Hoof Evil, or Thrush.—Physic and bleed, then poultice the foot with boiled turnips. Renew every twenty-four hours for three times, then apply the blue ointment every third day, merely anointing the sore parts. Wash clean before applying; keep the horse out of the mud and wet. This will never fail to cure in four or five weeks.

No. 12. Founder.—Bleed in the neck until the horse staggers, or falls down. Turn up his feet and fill them with boiling lard. Give him a physic ball and foment his legs with hot water every five or six hours. Give him a mash of scalded bran. This will cure in twenty-four hours.

No. 13. Lung Fever.—Symptoms: The horse is taken suddenly ill, either after being taken from the stable or on returning to it. He gives evidence of pain by looking around at his side. He never offers to lay down; his nostrils are distended; he breathes hard; his chest is sore,

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or over his lungs; he cannot bear you to press your hand hard on his chest, and appears to be very dry but cannot drink.

CURE.—Bleed three gallons. Take one ounce of lavender, two ounces spirits nitre, half pint water, drench him. Repeat every four hours until better. Blanket him as warm as possible. Then apply the Liquid Blister all over the chest opposite the lungs every third hour until it blisters. If he is not better in six hours repeat the bleeding, and inject with the following clyster: half gallon warm water, half pint linseed oil, and a small handful of salt. Never physic, or he will die.

No. 14. Button Farcy.—Symptoms: swelled legs and running sores on the legs.

CURE.—Bleed largely, then physic. Then give the following ball, or pills, in forty-eight hours after the physic has operated. Take two ounces gentian, and four ounces of ginger. Make this in a paste, with honey or molasses. Divide it into ten parts, add to each part ten grains arsenic. Roll it in paper, and give one morning and evening until it physics or makes him slobber, then omit, and give him one ounce of laudanum. Feed on green or light food. Wash the sores clean, and apply the Blue Ointment every other day. If there should be any swelling left in the legs, apply the general liniment every day or two.

No. 15. Water Farcy.—Symptoms: The horse is dull and loses his appetite, and swells along the body or chest, and between the fore legs.

CURE.—Rowel in the breast, and along each side of chest as far as the swelling goes. Leave the rowels in until the swelling goes down. Give a spoonful of cleansing powders morning and night.

No. 16. *Nazal Gleet*, or running at the nose, or to dry up distemper. Take half a pound of alum, half a pound of rosin, half a pound of blue vitriol, four ounces of ginger, and enough fenugreek to scent. Grind all fine. Give the horse a spoonful two or three times a day. This will cure all discharges or distempers, if not glanders

No. 17. *Chronic Cough*.—Take powdered squills one ounce, ginger two ounces, cream of tartar one ounce, mix well, and give a spoonful every morning and evening in wet bran. This is good after hard riding and driving. It cures all coughs and colds, and will prevent the lungs from swelling.

No. 18. *Cleansing Powders*.—Take of ginger two ounces, four ounces fenugreek, one ounce black antimony, and two ounces rhubarb. Grind all fine and mix it well, and it is fit for use. Give a large spoonful morning and night. This is the best condition powder ever used. It gives a good appetite and fine coat, and life to the animal.

No. 19. *Fits*.—ymptoms: The horse commences jerking his head and falls down, in a short time he will get up and is apparently well.

CURE.—Give two ounces of the tincture of asafoetida every morning for ten days. Tie the

gum on his bit, and make him wear it for six or eight days. He will never have after the first dose.

No. 20. *Jaundice Yellow Water*.—Symptoms: The hair in the mane and tail gets loose, the white of his eyes turn yellow, and the bars of his mouth; he refuses to eat, and limps in his right fore leg generally.

CURE.—Physic, but never bleed; then every morning give him one drachm of calomel in one ounce of spirits of camphor, for eight or ten days; also give him a dose of the cleansing powders every night. This is a sure cure.

No. 21. *Nicking Balsam*.—Take a half pound of fresh butter, add to this one ounce oil orange, and half an ounce of the tincture of iodine. Mix well, and it is fit for use. This is used on the tail after nicking, and on bruises, saddle galls, corks, and all kinds of sprains and rheumatism.

No. 22. *Thumps, or Palpitation of the Heart*.—Symptoms: The horse is almost exhausted, breathing is very hard. The difference between thumps and lung fever is in the distress of the heart, which you may hear flutter at the distance of twenty feet.

CURE.—Bleed largely, and it will suddenly stop. Dissolve one drachm of nitre and a large spoonful of salt in a half pint of water. Drench every six hours for three times. Do not work the horse for a week.

No. 23. *Shoulder Jam, or Sweeney*.—Rowel

from the top of shoulder blade down, as affected. Put in a few drops tincture cantharides every third day. Move the rowels every day, keeping them clean with soap and water. Keep them in from twenty to thirty days, and the cure is performed.

No. 24. *Stoppage of the Urine.*—Symptoms: Frequent attempts to urinate, looking round at his sides, lying down, rolling, and stretching.

CURE.—Take a half pound of hops, three drachms of camphor, grind, and mix. Make this into three pills. Give one every day with drench made of a small teaspoonful of saltpetre and two ounces of water. This will generally cure.

No. 25. *Physic Ball.*—Take two ounces aloes, one ounce turpentine, and an ounce of flour. Make into paste with a few drops of water, wrap in paper, and give with a bailing iron.

No. 26. *To Remove Warts.*—Cut them out by the roots, and if they bleed much, dissolve one grain of nitrate of silver in two ounces of water, bathe, and it will stop immediately. Then apply the blue ointment every day until it heals.

No. 27. *Inflammation of the Kidneys.*—Symptoms: The horse is weak across the back, and passes urine very often, which is very highly colored.

CURE.—Bleed one gallon, then blister across the kidneys and give the following powder; Two ounces rosin, one ounce of hellebore, one ounce gentian, mix, and apply the general liniment.

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No. 28. *Stifle Sprains*.—If it has never been out of place, bleed two gallons, then physic, and bathe with hot water every twenty-four hours, and apply the general liniment; this will cure all cases in ten or twenty days. Never put on a stifle shoe.

No. 29. *Loss of Appetite*.—Bleed half a gallon, then give a few doses of cleansing powders: if he lacks life, then give him a few drops of the restorative liquid.

No. 30. *Restorative Liquid*.—This will give life to all that is not dead; take of the oil of cloves one ounce, oil of annis one ounce, tincture of cantharides one ounce, tincture asafetida two ounces, oil of rosemary one ounce; shake well and it is fit for use; give ten or fifteen drops in a bucket of water.

No. 31. *Hoof Liquid*.—This is for contracted feet or bruises in the soles of the feet, or after joint sprains; take four ounces of oil of spike, four ounces spirits turpentine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint linseed oil; shake well, and apply over the crust of the foot every day. This will remove fever and soreness of the foot, and will remove hoof bound, but the ointment is best.

No. 32. *Geneaal Liniment*.—Take half a pint linseed oil, half pint turpentine, oil of origanum four ounces, shake well and it is fit for use. This is for all sprains, and a general liniment. It is used in the different diseases spoken of.

No. 33. *Sore Mouth or Tongue*.—First take his

grain from him, then half an ounce of alum, two drachms sugar of lead, one pint of vinegar, and a half gallon of water, open mouth and swab it out clean with this every morning and night. This will cure in all cases in five or six days.

No. 34. *Mange*.—Symptoms: The hair will rub off, and the skin break out in scabs.

CURE—Physic and bleed, for this is a humor in the blood, then make the following ointment, and grease well every day wherever he is affected for three or four days, and let him stand in the sun. For killing lice take half pound of sulphur, two ounces spirits of turpentine, and mix well with three pounds of lard; do not let him get wet; give a few doses of the cleansing powders.

No. 35. *To stop blood*.—If you can get hold of the artery or vein, tie it up. If not take the following: ten grains of nitrate of silver and four ounces of water, apply it to the wound, and it will stop immediately. Apply this to warts after cutting them out.

No. 36. *Chest Founder*.—Symptoms: Not unlike lung fever, the horse is stiff, but has no fever in his feet, very sore in his chest, inclined to stand very wide with his fore legs.

CURE—Bleed, physic, and rowel in the breast, then commence bathing his breast and chest with hot water every six hours, and blanket him; this will cure, if not of too long standing.

No. 37. *Melanders* is a disease of the feet and pasterns. It commences after the grease heals. Symptoms: The hair stands out.

CURE—Apply the spavin ointment every six days for two or three times, it will run the callos off, then apply the blue ointment until well.

No. 38. *Soap Liniment*, for sprains and swellings. Take half gallon of alchohol, one pint soft soap, four ounces spirits of camphor, and four ounces spirits of turpentine, stir all over a slow fire. This is cheap and good when you cannot get the general liniment.

No. 39. *Opedeldoc*.—Take half gallon of alchohol, two ounces gum camphor, and half an ounce of rosemary. Heat this by setting a jar or pot on the stove. Take pure Castile soap, shave it thin, and put it in as long as the liquid will eat it; this is sure.

No. 40. *Nerve and Bone Ointment*.—To one quart clarified neats foot oil, add two ounces oil turpentine, four ounces oil origanum, and one pint alchohol; shake it, clean it with red sanders and then strain it.

No. 41. *Lock Jaw*.—Bleed largely, and apply chloroform to the nose until the jaws fly open, put a gag into the mouth, and give two ounces tincture asafetida every six hours, and a dose of physic. This will cure if there is any cure.

No. 42. *Heave Powders to Trade on*.—Half a pound of Spanish Brown, and half pound of ginger. Give a teaspoonful three times a day.

No. 43. *Gravel in the Foot*.—If it is of long standing, poultice the foot with boiled turnips, or any other drawing poultice, until it draws,

then dress it with blue ointment for a few times. If there is much fever, apply the hoof liquid for a few times:

No. 44.—In nicking, if much swelling follows, bleed and use the nicking balsam every other day on the root of the tail. Never apply water to the tail. Let it stay up four weeks; let the blood dry, and rub it off, then put it in the pulleys five or six days.

No. 45. *Cure for Cholic.*—take two ounces sweet oil, two ounces laudanum, and pint warm water, and drench; it never fails while there is life.

No. 49. *Big Head.*—One ounce oil origanum, two ounces sweet oil, two ounces aqua ammonia, two ounces tincture cantharides, two ounces spirits turpentine, and one ounce oil rosemary. Give one spoonful saltpetre every third day, rub the mixture in twice a day.

No. 47. *Bots.*—As much red precipitate as will lie on a ten cent piece, mix with dough, and make into a pill. If one don't relieve repeat in an hour.

No. 48. *Gravel.*—Steep half a pound of hops in a quart of hot water, give it as hot as the horse can stand.

No. 49.—To remove the scum from the eye in twenty-four hours. Take five cents worth of pulverized lunar caustic, mix well with one ounce of lard, and it is fit for use.

No. 50. *Weak Eyes*.—One spoonful of honey, two spoonfuls fresh butter, one spoonful black pepper, and the yolk of an egg. Stew it for fifteen minutes over a slow fire, and strain through a woolen cloth. Apply in and above the eye.

No. 51. *Wounds*.—One quart of alcohol, one ounce Cayenne pepper, one pint spirits turpentine. Shake well and it is fit for use.

No. 52. *Scratches*.—Two ounces Castile soap, two ounces rosin, one ounce lard, two ounces of copperas, and white of an egg; stew it for a fifteen minutes, and it is fit for use. Bind it on the part for twenty-four hours, then wash it well, and the cure is performed.

No. 53. *Sweating Liniment*.—Take the yoke of six dozen eggs and one pint of salt; beat them together until it forms a paste; rub the affected part well with the paste, leaving it from four to six hours, wash it off with strong salt and water, as hot as you can put it on. Then blanket well for ten hours. It cures all sprains.

No. 54. *Dope to Trade on*.—One ounce of black antimony, mixed with an ounce of cantharides. A small spoonful twice a day will fatten a horse in ten days to trade on.

No. 55.—To remove callousness by absorption in a shorter time than by liniment. One ounce of alcohol, and one ounce of pulverized sal ammonia; bathe the leg every two hours; bind the leg with straw bands from the hoof to the top of the callous; fill a sponge with the liquid, and

place it on for twenty-four hours; for spavin add to this liquid half an ounce of cantharides.

No. 56. *Fistula after Breaking*.—Take lye from the small black hickory and the roots of the prickly ash, burnt together, boil down to potash; put a small portion into the hole and let it remain four or five days; remove it and put in about twenty drops of aqua-fortis.

No. 57. *Salve to heal Wounds*.—Take a piece of polk root about the size of an egg, and two Indian turnips ground fine, and stew one minute with a pound of lard; put it on every third day.

No. 58. *Fistula and Poll Evil* before breaking or matter is formed. Two ounces oil turpentine, two ounces Venice turpentine, two ounces golden tincture, one ounce oil origanum, and half pint alcohol, mix well, and apply every twenty-four hours for three times.

No. 59. *Heaves*.—Take one quart sweet milk, add one teaspoonful of the oil of vitrol; take four quarts of mash feed; wet the same with one half the prescription; next day give the balanee. In one week repeat the prescription; so on for six weeks.

No. 60. *For Curbs*.—Take benoid of mercury three drachms, lard two ounces, mix it well; clip the hair close, just the size of the enlargement; rub the ointment on with the finger. In three or four days the matter which cozes from the enlargement will form a thick scab; soften with a little fresh lard, and pick it off; rub dry

with the hand, and apply as above. Five or six applications will remove any curb. For splints apply in the same manner.

No. 61. *Mud Fever and Cracked Heels.*—Take equal parts lard, gunpowder, and glass; pulverize the glass and powder as fine as flour, and make into an ointment; wash the diseased parts with Castile soap, and soft water; rub dry, and apply the ointment once a day till cured.

No. 62. *Infallible cure for Ringbone and Spavin.*—Take

Liquid Ammonia,	1 oz., 9th.
Red Percipitate,	1 oz., 8th.
White Pine Turpentine,	1 oz., 3rd.
Spanish Flies,	1 oz., 7th.
Origanum Oil,	1 oz., 6th.
Iodine,	2 drachms, 5th.
Corrosive Sublimate,	2 drachms, 4th.
Strong Mercurial Ointment,	3½ oz., 1st.
Lard 3½ oz., Honey ¼ lb., Gun Forbium,	1 oz., 2nd.

The reader asks why this receipt is written in such a form. It is prepared just as written: ninth is first placed in the mortar; eighth is next and well mixed with ninth; third is then thoroughly mixed with eighth and ninth. In that way each article is applied separately, and thoroughly mixed. Seventh is the next, and so on until your ointment is finished. This is the best spavin and ringbone ointment known. Clip the hair, and apply the same as for curbs; remove the scale with lard, and wash with Castile soap and warm water; rub dry, and apply again.

No. 63. *Physic Ball for Horses.*—Cape aloes

from six to ten drachms, Castile soap one drachm, Spirits of wine one drachm, syrup to form the ball. If mercurial physic be wanted, add from one half a drachm to one drachm of colomel.

Previous to physicing a horse, and during its operation, he should be fed on bran mashes, allowed plenty of chilled water, and have exercise. Physic is always useful; it is necessary to be administered in almost every disease. It improves digestion, and gives strength to the lacteals by cleansing the intestines, and unloading the liver; and, if the animal is afterwards properly fed, will improve his strength, and condition, in a remarkable degree. Physic, except in certain cases, should be given in the morning, and on an empty stomach; and if required to be repeated, a week should intervene between each dose.

Before giving a horse a ball, see that it is not too hard, or too large. Cattle medicine is always given as a drench.

No. 64. *Physic for Cattle*.—Cape aloes, four drachms to one ounce, Epsom salts four to six ounces, powdered ginger three drachms. Mix and give in a quart of gruel. For calves, one-third of this will be a dose.

No. 65. *Tonic for Horses and Cattle*.—Sulphate of copper one ounce to twelve drachms, white sugar one half ounce. Mix, and divide into eight powders, and give one or two daily in the animal's food.

No. 66. *Cordial for Horses and Cattle*.—Pow-

dered opium one drachm, ginger powdered two drachms, allspice powdered three drachms, caraway seeds powdered four drachms. Make into a ball with molasses, or give as a drench in gruel. *For Gripes and Hove in Cattle*, add to the above a teacupful of spirits or oil; or give two ounces of Gargling Oil, and repeat every two hours until the animal is found to be relieved.

No. 67. *Diuretic Ball*.—Hard soap and common turpentine each four drachms, oil of juniper twenty drops, powdered rosin to form the ball. *For Dropsy, Water Farcy, Broken Wind or Febrile Diseases*, add to the above allspice and ginger, of each two drachms. Make four balls, and give one morning and evening.

No. 68. *Diuretic Powders*.—Powdered irons and nitre each four ounces; mix, and divide into twelve parts; give one daily. For grease, swelled legs, etc., use the Gargling Oil externally.

No. 69. *Alterative or Condition Powders*.—Rosin and nitre each two ounces, leyigated antimony one ounce. Mix for eight or ten doses, and give one at night and morning. When this is to be given to cattle, add glauber salts one pound.

No. 70. *Fever Ball*.—Cape aloes two ounces nitre four ounces, molasses to form a mass. Divide into twelve balls, and give one morning and evening, till the bowels are relaxed. Then give No. 68 or 72.

No. 71. *Sedative and Worm Ball*.—Powdered

white hellebore one-half drachm, linseed powdered one-half ounce. If necessary, make into a ball with molasses. This ball is specific for weed. Two ounces of gargling oil, one-half bottle of linseed oil, is an effectual remedy for worms in horses and cattle.

No. 72. *Anodyne Ball*.—Opium one drachm, camphor two drams, ginger powder one and a half drachms; molasses to form a ball. Give night and morning after the bowels are opened, in tetanus, or lockjaw. With the addition of powdered catechu two drachms, this forms an excellent cure for diarrhœa, or purging.

No. 73. *Cordial Astringent Drench, for Diarrhœa, Purging, or Scouriny*.—Tincture of opium one-half ounce, allspice two and a half drachms, powdered caraways one-half ounce, catechu powders two drachms, strong ale or gruel one pint. Give every morning till the purging ceases. For sheep this will make four doses.

No. 74. *Blister Ointment*.—Hog's lard four ounces, oil of turpentine and Spanish flies, each one ounce; mix. This ointment is strong enough for every purpose.

No. 75. *Powder of Angleberries*.—After cutting them off, or when they exist in clusters, sprinkle them daily with equal parts of muriate of ammonia and powdered savin.

No. 76. *Fever Powder for Horses*.—Nitro from one-half ounce to one ounce, camphor and tartar emetic each from one to two drachms;

powder and mix. To be used after bowels have been opened.

No. 77. *Astringent Ball for Horses*.—Opium from one-half to one drachm, ginger $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, prepared chalk three drachms, flour two drachms. Powder and make it into a ball with molasses.

No. 78. *Stomachic Purgative Ball, for thin ill-conditioned Horses*.—Aloes one-half ounce, rhubarb two drachms, calomel one drachm, ginger one and a half drachms, oil caraway ten drops, Castile soap two drachms; molasses sufficient to make it into a ball.

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